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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.



The MAINE FARMER now
announces to its patrons a
GUARANTEED weekly circula-
tion of

10,000

copies. Under different edi-
tors, each one a recognized
authority, contributed to by
the best writers in the
country, every department
has a special interest to the
family group, and is therefore
read by all. Firmly estab-
lished in the homes of the
people, THE MAINE FARMER
can conservatively claim

50,000

readers weekly. Embracing
the whole State and New
England in its list, and con-
fined almost exclusively to the
homes of the progressive agri-
culturists, it affords a medium
for advertising without par-
allel in the State.

It costs no more to raise or keep a
good animal than it does an inferior one.
Every farmer should keep an eye on that
point. Go in for the best.

The best fertilizers in the world for a
fruit garden are cultivation and clean cul-
ture. Pear trees in our garden under
such treatment have not failed to give
us a crop of fruit in many years. Try it.

No set rules can be laid down in horti-
cultural. Every farm and garden must
be an experiment station where experi-
ence must be the guide. What will suit
one farm may not be best for others.

Over one hundred and fifty students
have registered in the courses of agricul-
ture and dairying at the Iowa agricul-
tural college since the first of January.
That is what comes of having agricultural
teaching at an institution of this kind.

What is the best commercial apple be-
tween the Baldwin and the Roxbury
Sweet? A question discussed by the
Connecticut fruit growers at their an-
nual meeting. Rome Beauty, Ben Davis
and Sweet were named, but they left the
Baldwin still standing at the head.

In looking after the dairyman and his
stable do not overlook the factory and its
management. It is one thing to fur-
nish perfect milk and cream. It is some-
thing more to make the best of butter
out of it. There is plenty of room for
improvement in factory work in our
State.

THE NEW TURNER CREAMERY.

We noted last week that the dairy-
men of the town of Turner were taking
preliminary steps towards the formation
of a new company for associated butter
making. This movement deserves some-
thing more than a passing notice, for
the purpose is not misunderstood by
dairyman in other parts of the State.
The men who own the cows and make
the cream in that noted dairy town real-
ize that a lower range of prices for the
product of the cow is upon them and is
likely to continue for an indefinite time
in the future. This calls for the sharpest
possible attention to every feature of the
business, from the cow on the farm to
the product in the market, that the pro-
fit of the account be not crowded
to a small figure as to drive them out
of the business. Present conditions
they propose to meet.

1. By reducing cost to the lowest prac-
ticable extent, and
2. By making the best possible pro-
duct that present knowledge of the busi-
ness can bring out.
They know that the best product al-
ways has a market and brings the top
prices. They also know the necessary
steps through which alone that quality
of product can be secured. Every man
of them on the farm is ready to do his
part towards turning the best of cream
into the factory. The highest skill
available and the best methods known

will govern all processes of manufacture.

At an adjourned meeting held on
Thursday of last week, at which nearly
all the dairymen of the town were pres-
ent, it was voted to proceed at once in
perfecting the organization and provid-
ing a new factory. A code of by-laws
was adopted and a board of officers
selected. The directors elect were in-
structed to procure a legal incorporation
as soon as practicable under the provi-
sions of the law. The officers selected
were as follows: Directors, W. C. Whit-
man, Z. A. Gilbert, Shirley Merrill, N.
W. Adams and Fred Talbot; Clerk, H. L.
Dresser; Treasurer, C. H. Bradford;
Inspector, A. H. Pratt; Auditor, R. D.
Leavitt.

HOME MIXING OF FERTILIZERS.

This is the season when farmers are
getting ready for another season's work
on the farm. Among other things to be
provided for in advance is the needed
supply of fertilizers. This year, as well
as at all other times, it is incumbent on
the farmer to buy his supplies of all kinds
to the best possible advantage.

The director of our experiment station,
in connection with his inspection of fer-
tilizers in this State, has several times
called attention to the saving that could
be made by purchasing the several in-
gredients of which the fertilizers offered
on the market are made up separately,
and for cash, and mixing them at the
farm. In a farmers' bulletin issued
recently by the government, this method
of buying is referred to. After alluding
to the fact that many of the stations have
been studying this method of obtaining
fertilizers, it states that it is the unani-
mous conclusion reached by those sta-
tions which have given closest attention
to the subject, that it is economical to
buy the crude materials and mix them at
the farm.

Of course if farmers should club to-
gether and buy in large quantities, they
could get lower rates than otherwise
could be done. The mixing is neither an
expensive nor a difficult job. A tight
floor in some out building, a shovel and
hoe are all the appliances needed. After
pulverizing the lumps, the material of
most bulk is spread in a long pile, six to
twelve inches deep, according to the
amount. On top of this layer spread the
next material, and so on until all has
been added. Commence at one end and
shovel over the pile, working the shovel
on the floor each time. This operation
should be repeated several times or until
the mass is evenly mixed. Stations in
all cases reported have been able to
show a very substantial saving by this
cash down payment, and doing the mix-
ing with the farm labor. Many farmers
in Connecticut, Rhode Island and New
Jersey have adopted this method of buy-
ing their needed supply of commercial
manures.

The last fertilizer bulletin of the New
Jersey experiment station, issued in No-
vember, and covering the work on last
year's sales in that State, takes up this
matter of home mixtures. It states that
home mixing has been carried on with
entire satisfaction by a large number of
farmers for several years, and that the
station has encouraged it as of value to
the individuals themselves and an object
lesson to their neighbors. It gives the
ingredients purchased and compounded
by a considerable number of farmers,
the analysis of the same, and then gives
the cost and the station value. As a
guide to those who may wish to investi-
gate the economy of this method of pro-
cure, we give some of the mixtures
made up by the New Jersey farmers and
the analyses of the same made by the
station, with cost and value. In com-
parison we also give the analyses of some
of the standard brands sold on the
market.

J. S. Amerman's home mixture was
made up: 100 lbs. dried blood, 700 lbs.
of tankage, 800 lbs. dissolved South Car-
olina bone, and 300 lbs. muriate of potash,
making one ton of the mixture.

Moorestown Grange mixture was made
up of 200 lbs. nitrate of soda, 250 lbs.
dried blood, 500 pounds steamed bone,
800 lbs. South Carolina dissolved rock,
and 300 lbs. muriate of potash.

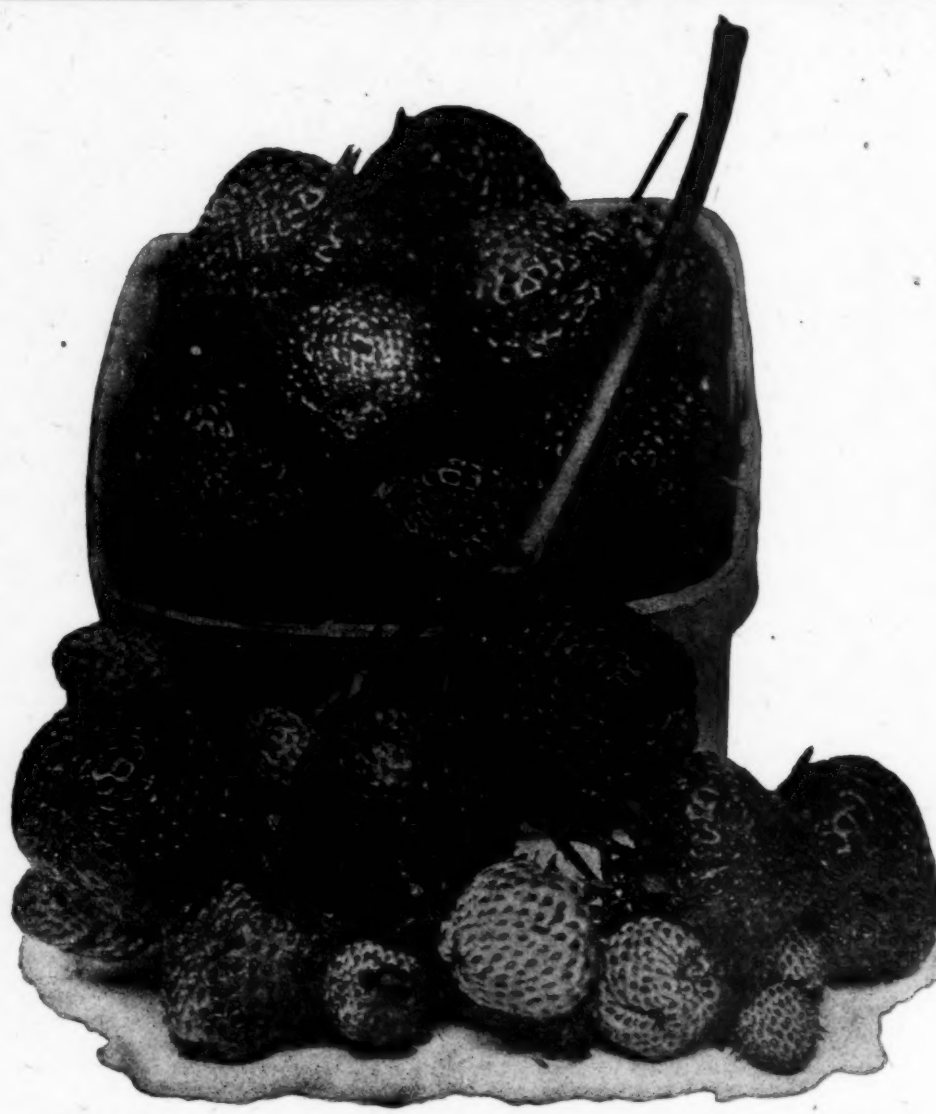
Analysis, value and cost:

Cost ton.	Station Price.	Value ton.
100 lbs. dried blood	\$21.00	\$21.00
700 lbs. tankage	21.00	21.00
800 lbs. dissolved South Carolina bone	21.00	21.00
300 lbs. muriate of potash	21.00	21.00
Total	\$84.00	\$84.00
100 lbs. nitrate of soda	12.00	12.00
250 lbs. dried blood	12.50	12.50
500 lbs. steamed bone	12.50	12.50
800 lbs. dissolved rock	12.50	12.50
300 lbs. muriate of potash	12.50	12.50
Total	\$62.50	\$62.50

Thus while Maine is fully up with the
best in the quality of butter made, yet it
will not answer to remain satisfied with
this position, creditable as it is. Pro-
gress is being made all along the line,
and our dairymen must go on to still
better things, as they are surely bound
to do.

FEEDING STOCK.

To secure the best possible results,
stock should be fed close up to the limit
of their capacity to digest and assimilate
the food given. It takes a close obser-
vation and a keen judgment to do this.
Every animal has an individual capacity
and its own distinctive peculiarities. No
rule, no judgment, no feeding will apply
to all alike. Hence a feeder must watch.
If a cow is fed less than she is capable of
making a good use of, she will not do
her best, either in quantity of product
or in profit to her feeder. If over-fed, it
will throw her off of her appetite, dis-



Basket and Stem of the Sample Strawberry Introduced this Season by Mr. C. S. Pratt, Reading, Mass.

that the home mixtures were bought at
a very considerable saving over the cost
of a standard brand of ready mixed, as
sold in the hands of dealers.

The ingredients of which the home
mixed goods are made up can be obtained
of the leading fertilizer manufacturers.

WHERE IS THE BEST BUTTER MADE?

Who says Maine butter is inferior?
Before any such charges are made it
would be well to compare notes and find
the relative standing of Maine butter
with other States. The National Cream-
ery Butter Association's convention af-
fords the best opportunity for this of
any occasion in the country, for the rea-
son that it draws together a large exhibi-
tion of the product from the principal
dairy States of the Union. The past
Winter their convention and accompa-
nying exhibition was held at Topeka, Kan-
sas. Twenty States and one Territory were
represented in the exhibition with sam-
ple packages of butter. There were 495
tubs of butter in the collection. This was
scored by three experts, one of them
being Mr. Douglas of Boston, who placed
the scale on our State exhibition at Ban-
gor last December. Butter to be classed
as "Western extra" must score 95 points
or over.

Of the whole number of samples shown
at the convention—of course the pick of
the country—there were 85 that scored
the 95 points or over. This was about
17 per cent. of the number shown.

At our Bangor exhibition there were
57 samples scored, of which 13 scored
the 95 and above. This is 23 per cent.
of the whole exhibition, and a much
better showing than that made at To-
peka. Besides, there were nine other
samples that lacked but a half point or
one point of reaching the charmed circle.

Following up this comparison still fur-
ther, we find that Iowa, the greatest but-
ter-producing State in the Union, and
showing the largest number of exhibits
of any State, 128, had only 20 samples
that reached the 95 mark. Minnesota
showed 110 samples, and was just a
touch below Maine, with 25 in the list.
But in order for that State to reach the
average of Maine she had her butter all
scored before leaving the State, and only
sent forward such samples as were called
good enough to reach the 95 mark.

Thus while Maine is fully up with the
best in the quality of butter made, yet it
will not answer to remain satisfied with
this position, creditable as it is. Pro-
gress is being made all along the line,
and our dairymen must go on to still
better things, as they are surely bound
to do.

Mr. George L. Clemence of South-
bridge, Mass., of whose farming a de-
scription was given in our columns some
months ago, recently read a paper before
a farmers' institute in Vermont on dairy
farming, in which he endorsed the cab-
bage as an economical fodder crop for
dairy cows. Mr. Clemence raises large
quantities of them for this purpose. He
grows twenty tons to the acre, and finds
them worth a third more than corn en-
silage per ton as food for cows in milk,
while an acre of cabbages can be grown
as cheaply as an acre of corn.

Mr. J. W. McIntire, Belfast, who is
running a dairy of eight cows affirms
that his separator makes a saving of two
dollars per month over former methods
of creaming.

arrange her digestive organs and set her
seriously back in her production. The
skillful feeder knows the capacity of the
stock in his charge and keeps the appet-
ite good while all the time doing his best.

ENCOURAGING.

P. D. Armour, the great cattle and
grain operator of Chicago, ought to be a
reliable authority, at least so far as opi-
nions go. He authorized the *Breeders' Ga-
zette* to give publicity to the following
as his views on the outlook for future
prices on wheat and hogs:

"There will be good prices for wheat
for another year at any rate. These mat-
ters go in long runs—years of plenty
and then of scarcity. The empty places
cannot be filled up in one season. This
wheat will go out at \$1.25. The upward
turn has not been alone in wheat; it has
been in everything. We cannot make
provisions too fast for the foreigner now.
Last year the Continent just nibbled at
our product. This Winter we can hardly
give it hog product enough. Lard has
been under ribs for a long time. That is
to be a thing of the past. The fore-
igners' cheap hogs are gone, and it will
take them years again to bring about that
situation. I expect to see hogs sell at
\$5 here this Spring.

I was very much impressed by the en-
thusiasm of a clever Scotchman who
called on me recently—Robert Fleming
of the Atchison Reorganization Com-
mittee abroad. 'With another good
wheat crop and with a fair price,' he
said, 'America will own the world.' He
figured 70 cents for wheat would do it.
Now I think we'll have \$1 to \$1.25 wheat
for two years to come—not every minute
perhaps, but an average of very high
prices."

CABBAGES FOR FODDER.

At last another man has been found
who appreciates the merits of the cab-
bage as a crop for fodder. We have long
seen the value of this crop as a succulent
food for stock, and have frequently
called attention to it in the columns of
the *Farmer*. It is easily produced, will
yield the heaviest green weight to the
acre of any plant in use, is an excellent
food material for any stock, will beat
rape plant out and out for fattening
sheep and lambs in late Autumn, and is
not damaged by hard frosts while still in
the field. Of no other plant can so much
be said.

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of creaming.

and were convinced that Mr. Pratt was
justified in making the above claims.
Some of the largest and most success-
ful growers in Maine, New Hampshire
and Massachusetts were there and the
universal expression was, 'I never saw
anything like it.' The habit of the
plant is to send up one fruit stalk, but
on this stalk were from 15 to 33 berries,
each as perfect as though run in a mould,
and as large, dark colored and handsome
as the selected berries that appear at the
strawberry shows. The berry is one that
will please the eye of the most fastidious
buyer. It is colored to the centre and the
flavor is mild and pleasant. Con-
servative growers estimated the yield at
the rate of 200 bushels per acre. 'The
Sample' has given equally good results
on the farm of the originator on a moist,
dark loam and on a light loam on higher
ground. We were favored with a half
dozen plants for trial at our experi-
mental farm this season, and find that it
is doing as well with us as with others.
We consider 'The Sample' the most
promising variety introduced, and
advise readers to try it in a small way
next Spring. We give this advice not
to help the originator and introducer, so
much as the individual grower, and
firmly believe that every grower who
takes 'The Sample' for a main
crop berry, will add greatly to his in-
come every year."

Coupled with the fine illustration and
complete description presented are
strong testimonials of which the above
is one out of the many. With the rapid
increase in strawberry culture in Maine,
it will be well with our growers if they
thoroughly test the varieties introduced
as well as those familiar to the grower,
for, by this means only, can one know
what is best for him and his customers.
Send to Mr. Pratt for his circular and
try a few "Samples" this year.

DOG PROOF SHEEP FENCE.

The editor of the *Boston Cotton and
Wool Reporter* runs a sheep ranch over
in the town of Freedom in this State and
another at Saugus in Massachusetts.
He tells his readers how he builds a
sheep fence that is dog proof:

"Some time we will endeavor to print
a photograph of our barbed-wire fences;
meantime their construction is compar-
atively a simple matter.

At Saugus I have used cedar posts, a
carload of which I brought up from
Maine at a cost of four cents each for the
posts and three cents each for trans-
portation. The carload included 1,000
posts. We have set the posts eight feet
apart, using a crowbar to make the
holes, and then driving the posts with a
sledge about two feet into the ground,
leaving about four feet above the ground.
In Maine we have used old cedar rails
taken from the 'Virginia' rail fences for-
merly used.

The posts used at Saugus were small,
averaging perhaps three to five inches in
diameter. The wire weighs a pound to
the rod, and has cost us as low as two
and one-half cents per pound, though
perhaps it would cost three cents per
pound now. As there are 320 rods
in a mile, it follows that one ton of
wire weighing a pound to the rod
would stretch over six and a quarter
miles for a single strand. A mile of
seven-strand fence, therefore, would
weigh just 2,240 pounds, and at three
cents per pound would cost \$67.20. To
make a perfect fence a staple would be
needed for each wire at each post, and
the labor of building the fence is also
trifling. There is hardly anything on
the farm so cheap as a barbed-wire fence.

"Our fences are practically dog proof
where we use six strands of wire and
one wooden rail to steady the posts, but
seven strands are better. We put the
first strand close to the ground so that
the sheep and dogs cannot crawl under.
Where the ground is irregular the wire
would rest upon the earth in places, and
should not be more than three inches
from the ground at any point. We put
the second wire four inches above the
first, the third wire five inches above the
second, the fourth wire six inches above
the third, the fifth wire six inches above
the fourth, the sixth wire eight inches
above the fifth, then a wooden rail eight
inches above the sixth wire, and a sev-
enth strand of wire eight inches above
the wooden rail.

This, of course, may be varied some-
what, according to the circumstances,
but it is substantially the kind of a fence
that we use, and it has proved effective.
It is perfectly satisfactory, also, for cows,
but, of course, must not be used where
horses are pastured.

"Some people think that the barbed-
wire fence is improper for sheep, because
little tufts of wool are seen hanging up-
on it in sheep pastures where it is used,
but all the wool that is ever lost in this
way, in a flock of 500 sheep, would hard-
ly amount to the value of a single ani-
mal. The sheep speedily get acquainted
with the fence and leave it alone. The
dogs cannot crawl under or through the
wires, and they will not jump over, be-
cause my experience is that a fence of
that height is never troubled by a dog
unless it is something that he can put
his paws upon when jumping over."

For the Maine Farmer.

LESSONS FROM MY TREES.

The crusty mornings the past few
days have been just fine for the fruit
grower. As soon as the crust was strong
enough to hold I took my saw and prun-
ing knife, and every morning since I
have been rattling round among my

trees. Although I have kept pruning
the limbs I am surprised at the large
number of limbs and twigs that need
cutting off. While doing this I have had
rare opportunities of studying, or if you
please, examining the trees, and I am
learning many valuable lessons from
them. One lesson is that the trees look
much better when they are well pruned.
It is easier getting around among them.
I can see that the sunshine has a better
chance to shine among the limbs and
color up the fruit. At our Winter meet-
ing Mr. Powell told us of the great value
he had found crimson clover to be among
his fruit trees. If this is to be planted it
is desirable to have the branches high
enough to be out of the way when driv-
ing around with teams. I wonder how
many in Maine will try crimson clover
among their fruit trees this year? By
the way, the reports of Mr. Powell's
talk hardly gave sufficient prominence to
the principle in connection with this sub-
ject, that if crimson clover did fail in
Maine, the cow pea or even our old fash-
ioned red clover would do nearly as well.
He also said that there was more or less
trouble arising from the use of foreign-
grown crimson clover seed and that many
of the failures in growing it were due to
sowing that kind of seed. Call for the
domestic seed, if you want to be sure of
success.

Another lesson is, that if nature does
not take care of the caterpillars, Maine
apple growers will have to if they wish a
good crop of apples. There are a great
many clusters of eggs in my trees though
I have picked off what I could reach as I
have been round among them. There are
two kinds of them, and neither of them
came from moths of my raising, for every
caterpillar's nest was carefully removed
last year. My neighbors raised more
than they needed and sent, or rather
the moths sent themselves in among my
trees to lay their eggs. I don't like that
way of doing things, but there are a
good many things people do not do
which I think they should do. The only
comfort I can get out of it is watching
the caterpillars as they eat up my neigh-
bors' trees, and really there is not a
thing about that that gives me any real
pleasure, for I want my neighbors to
have fruit as well as myself. Well, I
found there were two kinds of egg clus-
ters, one kind is in the form of a narrow
band and goes entirely around the twig.
This is the egg cluster of the forest tree
caterpillar. The other is an oblong clus-
ter and does not reach entirely around
the twig. This is the tent caterpillar.
So, then, there are two kinds of cater-
pillars in embryo, waiting to eat up our
apple tree foliage, unless something else
eats them up before they get a chance.
An interesting fact brought out at our
meeting at North Jay was that a good
spraying of Paris green at the proper
time would kill these caterpillars a great
deal easier than they could be killed in
any other way. Mix with the Paris green
a little Bordeaux mixture and the spray-
ing will do the trees lots of good besides
killing the caterpillars. Two or three
sprayings may be necessary in case there
is wet weather. Mr. Powell said it cost
him not over five cents to give his trees
three good sprayings of this mixture.
There are very few orchardists in Maine
who have made use of spraying. If the
cost is not more than five cents a tree
for three sprayings the fruit saved from
insects and scab will pay better than
any other labor a man can put upon his
orchard.

There is another lesson I learned the
other day and that is the influence of the
birds among our trees. Now and then I
find a cluster of eggs that have been
laid open by the birds, think I do not
know what kind of birds, for there are
blue jays, woodpeckers, nuthatches,
chickadees and a pair of tree sparrows
that have spent the Winter with us. One
Summer day a pair of yellow-billed
coo crows flew into a tree only a few
feet away from the back piazza, and they
were kind enough to permit me to watch
them from the piazza. Perhaps it was
because they were too busy eating cater-
pillars to permit themselves to be dis-
turbed. The caterpillars were nearly
full grown, and by actual count, one of
them had eaten over sixty when I was
obliged to leave them. A few hours
after I went out and every caterpillar
was gone. I did not know there were
any on the tree until the crows found
them. These were the forest tree cater-
pillars, and probably this was the reason
they were not sooner discovered. The
crows will be welcomed again, though I
do not intend to have any caterpillars
for them, but then I can refer them to
my neighbors who had more than they
knew what to do with last year.

D. H. KNOWLTON.

For the Maine Farmer.

STRAWBERRIES.

The best time for transplanting straw-
berry plants is August. That time is
chosen because they have then done
their growing, and have made offsets, if the
season has been favorable, of strong
plants, set from their runners. Planta-
tions made at this season will bear fruit
the next summer.

There are different opinions as to trim-
ming the plants when they are put out.
Some cut off all the old leaves, and pre-

Home Department.

A Standard Sewing Machine or Solid Gold Watch, made by the best manufacturers in America, complete and warranted in every respect. Write the Farmer for particulars. Given to any one obtaining a club. See grand Premium List.

THE COMMONPLACE WOMAN.

We have read, as you know, for ages and ages, of a willow in a garden of a spine; a delicate, prehistoric young person; who on white of an egg and a cracker could die.

But I write to you now of a commonplace woman. Who's shockingly healthy and fearfully fat! Who doesn't have headache or nervous prostration! Who doesn't have a commonplace complaint! What could be more so than that?

The doesn't "do" Kensington cat-tails or rashes. Nor has she a screen with a one-legged stork. Nor has she a lemon-ice or blanc-mange. Nor does she have a commonplace complaint. She hasn't a quilt of crabs, silk patchwork. Nor the tidiest bit of crocheted macramé. She cannot perform Beethoven's sonatas. Nor sing but the most commonplace little lullaby.

She hasn't a gift for the art decorative. Nor is she a Japanese monster on Yankee stone jars. She stands in the corner to look so aesthetic. But that's all she can do. She never paints song-birds nor crickets on her tea-cups. To be drowned every day in her tea-cups, alas! Nor forms cabbage roses of ribbons on velvet. And though she does know of much-made brass. She cannot write poems that glow like a furnace. Nor sonnets as cold as the Apennine snow. For she chokes up her ideas in the old house. There's a rush in the ebb and a halt in the flow.

She doesn't believe she was born with a mission. Unless, it may be, to be happy and well; Nor does she at all understand protoplasm. And she looks upon women who do as a "sell." But there's worse to be told of this commonplace woman. Who owns neither dog, nor bird nor pet cat. They say that she's really in love with her husband—Commonplace! What could be more so than that?

Now, when we all stand at the last dread tribunal. Where great and where small are assigned each a part. May the angels make room for the commonplace woman. Who knows naught of literature, science or art.

TEASING CHILDREN.

The young child with its fresh, innocent ways, is not infrequently regarded as a plaything for the amusement of older children, and so is teased and tormented in all sorts of ways because its response is so novel and interesting. Of course, parents would not call such treatment teasing, but that is precisely what it amounts to from the child's standpoint. Just recently the writer was witness to a scene which is typical of much that may be observed in one's environment if he has an occasion to look for it. A little child disliked very greatly to have anything touch its nose, and would make the liveliest efforts to dispel whatever came in contact therewith. The sweet baby movements were, naturally enough, very amusing to an adult who did not see anything in them but fun for himself.

Frequently some mature person who has the child's characteristic in this regard would place a finger or other object on the nose, and the child would make the liveliest efforts to dispel whatever came in contact therewith. The sweet baby movements were, naturally enough, very amusing to an adult who did not see anything in them but fun for himself.

Sec. Wilson lightens up the bucolic prose of his agricultural report by a passing reference to "the home where woman reigns as mother, daughter and wife, the only correct unit of society, and the sure safeguard of the republic." A sentiment over sweet and true, but which the new woman, it is to be feared, will feel inclined to sniff at as lamentably old-fashioned and out of date.

"To what church do you belong, my child?" asked a minister of a pretty little girl he met while out walking in the country.

"Oh, I'm a 'Piscopal. Father an' mother an' all the family was born in that church—all 'ceptin' the hired girl, an' she was born in the city."

The writer has had opportunity to study, with some care, the effect which a body with high pitched, nervous voice and intense nervous face and manner, and otherwise of most estimable characteristics, had upon a little child. Whenever she was near him—she insisted upon taking her, and she thought the proper mode of entertainment was to shake and toss and pat her, and to make a great amount of noise and fuss over her. As a consequence, a half hour of such treatment was enough to fatigue him for a whole day, and her disposition at such times would be quite changed from a happy, good-natured child to one easily irritated and satisfied with none of her ordinary pleasures. A nervous, irritable parent will breed these qualities in his children, because his personal contact will over-stimulate them and they will be in a state of chronic fatigue. Such a parent will be apt to nag his children. To be constantly forbidding or commanding, these arouse emotions which draw out the energies from the brain very rapidly. Antagonism is a breeder of nerve fatigue, and some children seem hardly ever to be free from it during waking hours.

Again in many homes, older children make the life of the smaller ones wretched much of the time. The writer knows a family where there are three children, the youngest about two years of age. The older ones seem to find no greater pleasure than to tease the baby on every opportunity, for she occasions much merriment by her violent vocal and bodily expressions whenever she is so tormented beyond endurance. One does not need to remain about this home long before seeing plainly that this child is being worried into an ugly disposition. Even at two years she has reached the point where she is intolerable much of the time, showing her unbalanced condition by flying into a pas-

sion over every little thing that occasions her displeasure. The attitude of the older children serves to keep her in a more or less constant state of fatigue, and the actions performed in this condition are rapidly forming habits, thus determining her character.—Popular Science Monthly.

A MOTHER'S CONGRESS IN MAINE.

It will be remembered that the National Congress of mothers was recently organized by representative mothers assembled in Washington. It is proposed to hold State Congresses of Mothers from time to time in various States. Mothers' Clubs are being formed in various cities, and the movement for motherly wisdom naturally extends to this State where motherhood is signally honored in sons and daughters. A National Congress of mothers is to be held in Washington in May next, and a Mothers' Congress in Maine will probably come at no distant day.

The object of this work is to advance the intelligence of mothers in the treatment, raising and home education of children—a fundamental social need. Every Mothers' Club of more than five members will be entitled to a representative in the coming Washington Congress of Mothers, and clubs of more than twenty members are entitled to two delegates. It will interest the mothers of Maine to note the subjects which the May Congress is to debate in its six days' session in Washington:

The first day will be devoted to receiving delegates, distributing badges, hearing reports of national officers and five-minute reports from clubs represented. The second and third days will be devoted to questions bearing chiefly upon the relations of mother and child. On the fourth and fifth days subjects involving the duties of both parents will be discussed. The sixth day will be given to a discussion of methods to be employed—from the individual, social, municipal, and national standpoints—which shall give to the child, both before and after birth, such conditions as shall insure to each successive generation a higher type of humanity.

Gems From Miss Willard's Writings.

The grandest nature is the humblest. Home protection is the key-word of woman's work.

Women whom men love and trust and honor are always motherly at heart.

The Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount are voted up or down on each election day.

There is no "I" in the Lord's Prayer; it is all "we"; it is all the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

Woman is the mercury in the thermometer of the race. Her status shows to what degree it has arisen out of the dust.

Character is bounded on the North by sobriety, on the East by integrity, on the West by industry, and on the South by gentleness.

No better missionary field is presented than the mining camps in our country. In Arizona there is a large mine owned by New York Presbyterians, who have furnished to their employees a finely equipped library. The man whom they sent out as librarian is a clergyman, and acts as pastor of the little church. This company gives to its miners a Sabbath. Mrs. Clara Hamilton, writing to the Independent, says: "A stalwart young miner said to me one day with a laugh: 'I never in the world would know when Sunday came if we didn't always have real steam at the boarding house.'"

"In one little mining camp that I happen to know of," writes Mrs. Hamilton, "there are 1,500 inhabitants, and at the foot of the hill sit more than twenty saloons, like vultures, waiting for their prey."

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The first bread you make of Rob Roy Flour will be duplicated in every other "baking" from the barrel. The second barrel you use of it will be a duplicate of the first, and the tenth barrel will be just the same as the second.

The finest patent flour that can be made from the choicest winter wheat.

Sold everywhere.

W. A. COBURN, Sole Agent, Portland, Me.

Young Folks.

A Jackknife, Camera, Gold Watch, or Bicycle, to every boy and girl reading the Farmer who will secure a club. Write the office at once for particulars.

ELISIE'S REBELLION.

I'm a grown-up, truly grandma. Walking out to take the air. See my glasses, and this bonnet. Covers up my snow white hair.

I want to do just as I please. Tired of hearing folks say "you mustn't," "Run away, dear, do not tease."

I want to be like other people. Have them listen when I talk. No more "Elisie, when you go?" "If I take a little walk."

I can't see my glasses blur so. Some one's coming 'long this way. Seems to me it walks like grandma. She comes up most every day.

Yes, it's grandma, I'm so happy. I can see her smile and bow. She's got her pince-nez in her basket. Guess—I'll just be Elisie now.

—Selected.

Mr. Editor: I saw your invitation in the Farmer for the young people to send some composition about writers and great men, so I thought I would send in a short sketch concerning a big man in the seventeenth century. Mr. Oliver Walcott was born in Connecticut, in the year 1720. His family was ancient and distinguished, and his ancestors successively held a long list of honorable offices in the State. He was graduated at Yale College in 1747, and the same year received a commission as Captain in the army, in the French War. At the head of a company, which was raised by his own exertions, he proceeded to the defense of the Northern frontiers, where he continued until the peace of Aix La Chapelle. At this time he returned to his native State, and commenced the study of medicine. He never engaged in practice of the profession, however, in which he was to receive the appointment of Sheriff of the county of Litchfield.

In 1774 he was elected an assistant in the council of the State, and continued in this office till 1786. He was also for some time Chief Judge of the court of common pleas for the county, and Judge of the court of probate for the district of Litchfield. In 1776 he was chosen delegate from Connecticut to the National Congress which assembled at Philadelphia. He participated in the deliberations of that body, and had the honor of recording his name in favor of the Declaration of Independence. From the time of the adoption of that measure until 1786 he was either in attendance upon Congress, in the field in defense of his country, or as a Commissioner of Indian affairs for the Northern department, assisting in settling the terms of peace with the Six Nations. In 1786 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, an office which he continued to hold for ten years, at the expiration of which he was raised to the Chief Magistracy of the State. He died on the 1st of December, 1797, in the seventy-second year of his age. Mr. Walcott was possessed of great resolution of character, and his attainments in literature were of a superior order. He was also distinguished for his love of order and religion. In 1756 he was married to a Miss Collins of Guilford, an estimable woman, with whom he enjoyed much domestic felicity for the space of forty years.

If this finds space in the columns of the Farmer you will hear from me again. I will close by asking what bean is least liked by young ladies on a picnic party.

Yours, N. O. H.

As I have been reading the letters of the column, I thought I would write you the discovery of America. Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, in about 1455. His father was a weaver of cloth, but his ancestors were sailors. When he was 10 years old he was sent to school to learn navigation. At 14, he went to sea. And as long as he lived he was either making voyages or drawing charts. The people, at that time, thought the earth to be a flat surface, instead of a sphere. They were anxious to find a shorter way to India and China, and wise men were continually drawing maps as they supposed the country to lie. Columbus studied such maps and grew convinced that if he could cross the unexplored ocean he would find India on the other side. For 10 years he tried to persuade some European Government to send him on a voyage. First he tried the republic of Genoa, then Venice, and then the Court of Portugal. For seven years he tried to interest the two sovereigns of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella. At last they gave him an audience, and liked his plans very much, but the Archbishop of Granada, who was present, thought that Columbus asked too much power over the lands he expected to discover, but he refused to lower his claims and left the Court. After he had gone six miles the King and Queen sent for him to return, and the Queen decided to fit out an expedition, even at her own cost. In three months he was ready to sail, but sailors were unwilling to go, and Columbus had to drive them by force, as he had authority to do. He had three ships, the "Pinta," "Santa Maria," and "Nina." They sailed from Palos, Aug. 3, 1492. The sailors were so discouraged that they made a plot to throw Columbus overboard, but he quieted them and they sailed on. At 10 o'clock, Oct. 12, Columbus saw a light glimmering on the water. In the morning, a gun was fired as signs for making land. He called the island San Salvador. He sailed farther on, visiting Cuba, Hayti and other West India islands. After this, he made three voyages. On his second voyage he discovered Jamaica and Porto Rico. On his third, he visited South America. And on his fourth he reached North America, although all his life he thought it was Asia he had visited. He was now old and weary and as poor as ever. His one firm friend, Queen Isabella, had died, and he died in 1506. Some years after, King Ferdinand ordered a marble tomb to be placed over his grave. But two years after that his remains were brought to the great Cathedral at Havana, that

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New Travers and Bayadere Stripes, and braided effects woven on Sicilienne ground—are entirely new this season and much sought for. - 50c to \$1.38 yard

Camel's Hair Cheviot Suits—excellent for outing suits, being fine and firm, and designed to be made up without linings, 48 inches wide, - \$1.00 yard

Priestley's Face Cloths for tailor and dress suits. Something after the style of Broadcloth, but finer and with a handsome lustre, 48 inch, - \$1.25 and \$1.50

Open Work Etamines—to make up for fancy colored silk—weave similar to a grenadine, 40 inches wide, \$1.38 yard

All Wool Checked Poplins Regulation Poplin weave, with checked or plaid formed by overshot threads or cords—very pretty, 42 inch, \$1.00 and \$1.50

FINE LINE OF BLACK DRESS GOODS, ALL PRICES. SEND FOR SAMPLES.

EASTMAN BROS. & BANCROFT PORTLAND, ME.

Dear Boys and Girls: I have been reading the letters you send to the Maine Farmer, and like them very much, so I thought I would try my luck at one. I don't know whether the publishers of the Maine Farmer will think it fit to print or not. I am going to tell you about a pet squirrel of mine. One cold day, this winter, I looked out on a woodpile that is near the house, and there sat master squirrel, as contented as possible, eating a piece of apple he had found somewhere, and he has stayed here ever since. He is quite tame now—so tame that if we put food out on the woodpile he will come and eat it. Sometimes he has company; another squirrel comes and makes a visit. Then they have fine times running and chasing each other over the wood. They will sit up on their hind legs and box each other's ears with their front paws (only in fun, you know). I go to school, although it is a mile away. Our teacher's name is Mr. Faulner. I study Reading, History and Geography. I am 10 years old and am in the sixth grade. I have one sister older than myself. She has a bicycle, and I ride, but I have not one, although I think I will have one this summer, so I can ride to school. Well, I must stop. Good bye until I write again. I remain yours truly, EDNA WEATHERSPOON.

Dear Boys and Girls: I have never written for the Maine Farmer before, but I always read the paper and like it very much, especially the stories. I am 10 years old, but will be 11 the 14th of this month. I have one brother. His name is Eugene, and he is two years older than I am. We have a maple orchard about half a mile from our house, and my brother and I are gathering maple sap. I go to school three terms in a year. My teacher's name is Miss Lillian Cobb and Miss Susie Pennell. I am very fond of both. I am in the senior class in everything, and study Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and History. My brother is in the senior class, also. For pets, we have a dog, whose name is Don, and a cat, whose name is Kaiser. My particular friend is Blanche Cummings. We are in the same class at school. As the rest of the girls tell what they can do, I will. I can sweep, wash dishes, iron, make beds, and sew. My mamma is a music teacher, and I take lessons of her on my piano. My papa has 15 cows, 12 horses, 14 pigs, a pair of oxen and 14 calves. If this is printed in the Farmer I will try and write again. Yours truly, MABEL L. FOSTER.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am going to write for the first time for the Maine Farmer. I am 11 years old. I have a sister eight years old. Her name is Lizzie Clark. I live on a farm. We keep six cows, two horses, 30 hens and two pigs. I have two pets, a cat and dog. My dog's name is Tony and the cat's name is Ginger. I have a grandpa (eighty-three) 83. He went from Saco, Me., to Santa Cruz, Cal. He likes very much out there. The last letter we got from him, he told us he was picking oranges. I have a great uncle 81 years old. He was married last summer to a lady 70. They spend their winters in California and their summers in Maine. I go to school when it keeps. I study Sixth Reader, Spelling, Large Geography, Grammar, History, Arithmetic. My teacher's name is Nellie Buzzell. We liked her very much. I can wash dishes, sweep floors, make beds, trim lamps, knit and crochet a little. I hope to see lots of letters from the boys and girls that write for the Maine Farmer. B. E. C.

Dear Boys and Girls: I will now write a letter to the Farmer, as I have not written one yet. I live on a farm of 300 acres. My father has three cows, two calves, a pair of oxen, four horses and one colt. He is working in the woods and has two men to help him. I have told all about the farm. I will tell what I study: Fifth Reader, large Arithmetic, second-second Grammar, large Geography, Physiology and Spelling. For work, I can sweep, wash dishes, make beds, trim lamps, knit lace and sew a little. I am 12 years old. How many of the readers can tell what year stamps were first used? I will send a sketch of the post Whittier: He was born in Haverhill, Mass., and was the son of a Quaker. He spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm. On coming of age, he went to Boston to edit a newspaper. In 1839, he became the Secretary of an Anti-Slavery Society. In 1840, he married to Amherst, in his native State. Whittier is one of the most popular and familiar names of American poets. He wrote "The Barefoot Boy" and "Maud Muller." If this is printed, I will write again. MERTIE WILSON.

Dear Boys and Girls: This is the first time I have ever written for the Farmer. My teacher's name is Abbie Hunter. For pets I have a rabbit. I have two brothers; their names are George and Elgin. My father keeps one horse, three cows, forty hens. I am a girl eleven years old. I went to Boston last summer on the Boston boat on a visit, and had a very nice time. I will tell you what I study in school, Fifth Reader, large Arithmetic, large Geography, large Grammar, Spelling and Writing. I can wash dishes, trim the lamp, pick up the sitting-room, sweep and can cook some. I will close by sending a riddle. Why does a dog gnaw a bone? I think the answer to Annie Rogers' riddle, the kind of fish to eat in dark weather, must be shad. Good bye, BESSIE N. HUNTER.

Dear Boys and Girls: I saw an invitation for the young people to send compositions about great men. I will write about Thomas Jefferson, who was third President of the United States. He was born in 1743, in Virginia. He went to college at Williamsburg and became a famous student. He wrote the Declaration of Independence and it was signed by the members of Congress in 1776. In 1796 he was elected Vice President, and in 1800 he was elected President of the United States. He was very kind to his servants. He was Governor of Virginia through part of the Revolutionary War, and died on the fourth of July, 1826. I will send my name in figures. 5-4-9-2-0-8-3-21-19-13-14-14.

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Dear Boys and Girls: This is my first letter to the Maine Farmer. I was 9 years old last September. The snow is about five feet deep on a level down here in Maine. Pretty soon it will be time to make maple syrup. We make about 60 gallons every season. I am a farmer's son. I have fine times sliding on the crust every morning. I have a baby brother a year old. I have no pets except two cats. My mother died last winter, and my father and I are keeping house alone. Perhaps I may get some other boys to write for the Farmer. Yours respectfully, JOHN H. J. HOLMES.

Impure Blood in Spring. This is the almost universal experience. Diminished perspiration during Winter, rich foods and close confinement indoors are some of the causes. A good Spring Medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, is absolutely necessary to purify the blood and put the system in a healthy condition at this season.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

The oldest match manufacture in the world is in Sweden. Matches were made there long before the old roughly trimmed splinter of wood, tipped with sulphur, was discarded with the tinder boxes for which they were used. In 25 years the export trade of Sweden in foreign matches increased to 1,000,000 boxes a year.

THE POWER OF THE BEHIND BRUSH. What is it—brain or brawn? Do you clean by main strength or do you use labor savers? Do you use the best labor saver? If you are undecided which is best try GOLD DUST Washing Powder. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

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Kidney and Uric Acid Troubles Quickly Cured.

You May Have a Sample Bottle of the Great Discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

Men and women doctor their troubles so often and without benefit, that they get discouraged and skeptical. In most such cases serious mistakes are made in doctoring and in not knowing what our trouble is or what makes us sick. The unmistakable evidences of kidney trouble are pain or dull ache in the back, too frequent desire to pass water, scanty supply, smarting irritation. As kidney disease advances the face looks sallow or pale, puffs or dark circles under the eyes, the feet swell and sometimes the heart acts badly. Should further evidence be needed to find out the cause of sickness, then set urine aside for twenty-four hours; if there is a sediment or settling it is also convincing proof that our kidneys and bladder need doctoring. A fact often overlooked is that women suffer as much from kidney and bladder trouble as men do.

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Many letters being constantly received from the dairymen using them, stating they are doing better than claimed, running over capacity, and showing only a TRACE OF FAT IN THE SKIM MILK.

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Cornell University, N. Y., Experiment Station.....0.01
Vermont Experiment Station Dairy School.....0.02
Minnesota Experiment Station Dairy School.....0.02
Pennsylvania Experiment Station Dairy School.....0.04
Indiana Experiment Station Dairy School.....0.01
Ohio Experiment Station.....Mere Trace
North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College.....Trace
Indiana State Board of Agriculture (Department of Dairy Products and Cattle).....Less than 0.1
Illinois Experiment Station.....Less than 0.1
Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.....0.03
New Hampshire Agricultural College.....0.01
Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.....0.01
Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.....0.02
So. Carolina Clemson Agricultural College.....0.04
Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station.....0.02
Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.....0.05

A pamphlet full of equally good or better records from dairymen regarding the every-day use of the Separator can be had for the asking.

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FROM SUN TO SUN the farmer's work was never done. It isn't now. The "Planet Jr." Labor Saving Farm tools have reduced his work in a scientific way—left him part of the day to rest and brought him better returns for his money. For instance, the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe will cover as much ground as the farmer's old hoe in half the time. It's a hoe, a cultivator, a rake and a plow in one. The other "Planet Jr." machines are equally efficient. Equally wonderful as the farmer's old tools. It's free. Write to W. A. LEECH & CO., 1107 Market St., Philadelphia.

NURSE YOUR COUGH.

Not as many people do, with the seeming object of developing it as they would a growing plant. It will, so nursed, develop into serious and often incurable troubles. If attended to properly and the patient is given

ANCIENT'S PETROLEUM EMULSION WITH Hypophosphites. the cough will soon become loose and finally vanish. Our Emulsion is far superior in every respect to cod liver oil. It is palatable, easy to digest, and relieves the coughing sufferer almost immediately. It heals the ravages that have already been made and aids Nature to create new and healthy tissue.

By using a HOME KEAPING OUTFIT. You can do your own half-soling, Boot, Shoe, Rubber, Hat and Fur repairs. Repairing outfit No. 1, complete 39 articles, only \$2.00. Outfit No. 2, same as No. 1, except Harness and Tackle tools, \$2.00. Order direct or write for one. P. B. McCormack, New Concord, Ohio, Box 57.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of J. H. MANLY, late of Saco, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately. F. B. ELLIS, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of B. E. ELLIS, late of Saco, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately. F. B. ELLIS, Administrator.

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Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

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JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1898.

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Sample Copy sent on applica-
tion.

Try the Maine Farmer for one
month.

If the Maine were blown up by agents
outside, and because of her position in
the harbor of another nation, a demand
for indemnity is made against Spain, and
refused, our country must follow estab-
lished precedents and refer the question
to arbitration. This furnishes no justi-
fication for war.

Andre who last Fall started for the
North Pole in a balloon has not been
heard from and now another expedition
is being fitted out to find him. Great is
science, but we have not been able as yet
to figure up the value of the North
Pole or what the discovery of it would
contribute to the happiness and welfare
of the human life. It seems like a waste
of money as well as of life.

A well known Doctor of Divinity de-
clares that "it is the duty of America to
make war against Spain because of the
brutalities practiced on the Cubans." A
troubling as these have been, we still
believe the life of a good, sound Ameri-
can is worth more to this country than a
score of Cubans. He who would sacrifice
his neighbors to prevent the possible
destruction of the people of another
nationality, carries selfishness to an
extreme.

A great deal is said about the brutal
orders given by Spanish authorities look-
ing to the extermination of the Cubans,
but war is always an exterminator. The
Civil War would have continued until
the people of the South had been ex-
terminated, had it been necessary. Sher-
man's March to the Sea and Sheri-
dan's invasion of the region of the Hap-
pahannock to destroy property, cut off
the crops, burn the supplies of the en-
emy, if they could not be carried
away, and so aid in reducing numbers
and strength of the opposing forces.
The end of this road is extermination.
Our soldiers were not inhuman, they did
not crack the skulls of babes against
trunks of trees, but they did remove or
destroy, to the best of their ability, the
means of subsistence, that by hunger,
as well as through other agents, sub-
mission to the flag of the country might
be secured. War, when declared, is
always waged for extermination,
if necessary, that the submission of the
weaker to the stronger may be
easier obtained. In these days of
advanced civilization other and better
forms of settlement between individuals
or nations should be adopted.

Chatting at one of the street corners
of one of our cities the other day were
six grammar school scholars. Five of
them wore spectacles. The increase of
glasses among the young is something
alarming, and those directing their edu-
cation and having interest in their
future, may well give attention to the
subject and if possible ascertain the
cause. Mr. W. H. Brook in *Healthy
Home* thus discusses the serious aspects
of the case:

Not long ago I was staying at a house
where a bright young teacher was board-
ing. Her school was made up of small
children, and she seemed very much in-
terested in her work.
Although school began at nine o'clock
I noticed that the young teacher was
anxious to be off in the morning. A
seven o'clock breakfast was hardly early
enough for her. I could not imagine
why she went so early, and one day
asked the reason. "Oh, it's the black-
board work," said she, "I do that in the
morning instead of staying so late after
school."

"But what is the blackboard work?"
I asked in my innocence.
"It is the regular school work of the
children in the first three grades," said
the teacher. "The arithmetic, the spell-
ing, and the writing lessons are all put
on the blackboard."

"What," said I, "do you have no text
books?"
"Not for the smaller children," said
she. "Everything goes on the board,
and it takes a lot of time. The children
study from the board."

Leaving aside the question of extra and

useless work for the teacher—a matter
of not so much importance as it seemed
to the young lady herself—the now al-
most universal blackboard work is open
to the gravest objections. It is better
to be able to see than to be able to spell,
it is undeniable that many of our chil-
dren are making a very poor exchange.
They are losing eyesight while gaining a
little power to recognize and spell hard
words, and solve simple arithmetical
problems. There are few fully-matured
people with strong eyesight who could
study for an hour and a half at a time
from an ordinary blackboard, without
being warned by the unusual discomfort
that their eyes were undergoing serious
strain. The blackboard is hard to study
from under any circumstances, but every-
one knows that the scholars cannot all be
properly accommodated before the
board. Some sit at such an angle to the
glancing light that the whole work is
obscured. Such, the teacher will allow to
change their seats. But there are many
others who are not located quite so un-
favorably, yet who find it more or less
difficult, during parts of the day, to read
the work on the board. In some schools
a cursory examination will show that
half the scholars are suffering from vi-
sious eye troubles. Many of the others
who, as yet, are unaffected, will develop
some later on in their school lives as
a result of this wholly unnecessary
and uncalled-for strain.

Moral.
This article will be read by several
thousand heads of families. Let each
one find out if the conditions described
prevail in the school his own children
attend. If so, let him call the attention
of the superintendent of the school and
of the school board to this matter. Let
primers, first readers, primary arithmetic,
spelling books and the like in good type,
be placed in the hands of the pupils.
The added expense will be a mere bag-
atelle as compared with the improvement
in prevailing conditions as regards the
eyesight of the boys and girls.

THE SITUATION AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Another week of intense suspense and
still the report of the Court of Inquiry
into the cause of the destruction of the
Maine remains in the hands of the offi-
cials. The full text of the report left
Key West, Wednesday afternoon, in
the custody of Lieutenant-Commander
Marix, Judge Advocate. If the train
connections are made, he will arrive in
Washington Thursday night. Whether
the report will meet the approval of the
naval department is a matter of con-
jecture. Even Rear Admiral Sigsbee
declines to prophesy. The general opinion
of naval officers here, however, is that
the navy department will quickly ap-
prove the findings and publicly convey
them to the nation with as little delay as
possible.

Within the last few days a minority
sentiment has been steadily growing that
the court has been unable to determine
definitely the cause of the explosion.
Still it is true that a majority hold to the
conviction that the report will find and
prove that the Maine was blown up in-
tentionally.

The tone of the discussions at the Cab-
inet meetings indicates a firm determina-
tion that there must come an end to the
present state of affairs in Cuba. Sec-
retary Long authorized the statement that
the understanding before the cabinet was
that the report would reach Washington
next Thursday or Friday, that it was
very voluminous and that its publication
and transmission to Congress would not
occur until next Monday or Tuesday, as
the President would require that much
time to give the document the mature
consideration its character required.

There is no doubt that substantial unani-
mity exists on the part of the President
and all his cabinet.
The possibility of a recourse to inter-
vention in case Spain declined to make
satisfactory response to the representations
the President will make after receiving
the Maine report, has been fully dis-
cussed.
At the same time there is a very evi-
dent intention to consider all eventual-
ities, including the recourse to interven-
tion, the recognition of independence
and other methods which appear to suit-
ably meet the requirements of such a
condition. It is believed to be the in-
tention of the President, however, to
bring about a very material and satisfac-
tory change of condition in Cuba by what
shall seem to be the best and most prac-
ticable method of obtaining this end. It
is the hope of the administration that
Spain herself will so far realize the situa-
tion as to see the necessity for such
radical action on her part with respect
to Cuba as shall command the approba-
tion of this country.

As days pass the sober sentiment of
the people manifests itself more and
more against war save as a dire necessity,
and in this the English speaking nations
join. Chaplain Chickwick of the Maine
has finished his mortuary report, which
shows that 257 men and two officers
perished in the ship; six succumbed to
disease while lying in the San Am-
brose hospital there, one died on the
Spanish transport Colon; 171 bodies have
been recovered from the wreck, 61 have
been identified; 161 have been buried in
Colon cemetery, and 11 at Key West.

The purchases and construction of war
ships, munitions of war, enlistment of
men and protection of our immense sea
coast goes on as rapidly as possible, with
the certainty that within sixty days this
nation will be better equipped than at
any date since 1864.

At the meeting of the Governors of
New England at Boston, Tuesday, Gov.
Powers urged the importance of further
protection for Maine, saying: "The coast
defences along the Maine coast are, I
think, startlingly inadequate. It is true,
work has progressed rapidly on the de-
fences in the Portland harbor, and by
this time the city may be well fortified,
but almost nothing has been done at
Bath, Rockland, Eastport, Boothbay,
Biddeford and Calais. These places are
perfectly defenceless, to-day. The peo-
ple of Maine are watching with great in-
terest the developments from Washing-
ton. Should there be war, the citizens
of Maine would respond as one man to
maintain the country's honor."

If both houses had been asked by
President McKinley Wednesday to vote
for a declaration of war, or for armed
intervention meaning war, they would
have jumped at the opportunity, and
they show a restless desire to attempt
some such action without waiting for
President McKinley to act, which will
undoubtedly hasten his action, and

which is responsible for the deepening
feeling of apprehension as to the out-
come of this critical situation now ap-
parent in the most conservative pub-
lic men. It is what Senator Hale had in
mind in a conversation when he said
that "war is imminent." It would be
much better for the administration and
for the country if Congress were not in
session as the demand for war comes
from the assembled senators and rep-
resentatives. The Boston Journal of
Wednesday says:

"Without regard to any particular act
by the Executive or by Congress the im-
pression is growing stronger daily at
Washington that the differences between
Spain and the United States cannot be
arranged peacefully. It is not that hos-
tilities are expected to result from any
one of the many points in dispute be-
tween the two countries, for there is no
single issue involved for the settlement
of which some reasonable satisfactory
plan cannot be presented, but the combi-
nation of issues strengthen daily the
conviction that no honorable way out
can be found through diplomatic chan-
nels."

—Panola 85344, owned at Hood Farm,
Lowell, Mass., dropped October 26,
1891, sire, Soapstone, by Duke of Dar-
lington, sire of 12 in the list, a son of
that grand cow, Eurakot, and Sarpedon,
the grand sire of Combination, sire of 25
in 14 list and grand sire of over 70
tested daughters, including Brown Be-
sie and Merry Maiden, the Hood Farm
cows that proved superior to all others
in the World's Fair dairy tests, Chicago,
1893. Her dam, Flora D., is a descend-
ant of McClellan 25, the double grand-
sire of Lady Mel, the dam of Combina-
tion. For the week ending Feb. 27,
1898, Panola milked as follows:

	A.M.	P.M.	Total
Feb. 21	12 1/2	14 1/2	27 1/2
Feb. 22	12 1/2	14 1/2	27 1/2
Feb. 23	12 1/2	14 1/2	27 1/2
Feb. 24	12 1/2	14 1/2	27 1/2
Feb. 25	12 1/2	14 1/2	27 1/2
Feb. 26	12 1/2	14 1/2	27 1/2
Feb. 27	12 1/2	14 1/2	27 1/2

Total milk for seven days, 276 1/2
From this was churned 21 pounds of
butter after salting 1 oz. to the
lb. and working yielded 17 lbs. 3 1/2 oz.
of marketable butter. She was fed daily
30 lbs. silage, 5 lbs. bran, 3 lbs. corn
meal, 2 1/2 lbs. ground oats, 1 1/2 lbs. oil
meal, 10 lbs. roots and hay ad libitum.

—Mr. Edward F. Raymond, Bowdoin-
ham, killed a pig last week, five months
old, that when dressed weighed 244
pounds. He was a pure bred Berkshire
from the well-known stock of J. E. Cor-
nish. Mr. Raymond would like to know
who can beat it.

—J. A. Stover of North New Sharon,
has a flock of 10 nice young lambs.
—John P. Penley, So. Paris, is still
buying live stock. He bought 2 cows of
E. W. Penley, Greenwood, belonging to
the town farm, also a very nice pair 2-
year-old steers of Austin Morgan.

—We had the pleasure of looking over
the thirty to forty yearling heifers which
W. B. Kendall, Bowdoinham, purchased
in November and is having wintered at
the farm of Mr. J. B. Read, one of the
best cattle feeders and judges in Sagadahoc
county. These heifers have been fed
on Hungarian grown on land too
wet to plant to corn, and are to-day
in splendid condition being already in
demand, several of them having dropped
their calves. The experiment must be
satisfactory and Mr. Kendall will receive
a good price for his Hungarian while Mr.
Read will find his farm enriched by an
abundance of barnyard manure.

—Mr. R. Z. Herrick's thoroughbred
Shropshires at Herrick's farm, Orono, are
dropping twin lambs this year, and
under the watchful eye of Mr. Palmer do-
ing remarkably well. The buck and
ewes were carefully selected by an ex-
perienced shepherd and farmers will find
in this flock the males which will enrich
their grade or full blood stock.

—The Belfast creamery is doing a good
and constantly increasing business. It is
using the milk of about 500 cows at pres-
ent.

—Fourteen separators placed in Maine
since the dairy meeting at Bangor is the
good record made by Mr. A. Edson,
agent for the DeLaval, six being sold in
Cumberland since the local exhibition
there in September. Separators have
come to stay and will multiply in Maine.

—Mr. John F. Baker, Bowdoin, one of
our most successful breeders of Jerseys,
has purchased a bull and four heifers
from some of the best Guernsey herds in
the East. One of these heifers was
the pleasure of examining at the New
Hampshire Grange fair in 1895, and she
was rich with promise. We look to see
one of the best herds of Guernseys plant-
ed in Sagadahoc county.

PERSONAL.

—Now we shall dread to visit the
Spindle city, for with the mild-eyed
newspaper genius, Col. H. A. Wing wear-
ing the shining helmet of the City Mar-
shal a new order of things will be estab-
lished. The man who can push a pencil
energetically for years, can surely push
a criminal to justice or protect the feet
of the guileless and lamblike. The
Farmer tenders hearty congratulations to
the genial Col. and rejoices that the
duties of his office will not prevent his
condensing the news of Central Maine
for the readers at the Hub. But, my
won't that billy swing when there's a
rumpus in the alley?

Good permanent homes are desired
for two American boys, ages seven and
nine. For further particulars please
address, giving references, Mrs. M. E.
McGregor, 295 Spring St., Portland,
Maine.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Balm Quinine Tablets. All
druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.
2c.

LUCY WILLIAMS CONY.

The sudden death of Frederick Cony,
to whose worthy memory tribute was
paid last week in these columns, and
that of his sister on the day following
his burial, touched a circle wider than
the sorrowing family, and has made the
whole community mourners. On Thurs-
day, Mar. 17, Lucy Williams, youngest
daughter of the late Gov. Samuel Cony
and Lucy Williams (Brooks) Cony, died
at the family home, on Stone street in
this city, where she was born, Feb. 12,
1853. It was the inevitable impending
event to follow a protracted period of ill
health, which confined her almost con-
stantly to her chamber, yet did not take
from her the cheerful, Christian courage
to bear all its weariness and pain, nor
check the loving impulses that ever
prompted to the good and happiness of
all who needed help and sympathy from
her. The perfume of a life of love and
thoughtfulness for others always went
from that sick chamber. To those who
knew her it is not needful here to attempt
a portrayal of the sweet and beautiful
qualities of mind and heart which, as
daughter, sister, friend, will always make
her memory precious with young and
old alike, in so many hearts and homes.

The last rites of affection and respect,
attended by many relatives and friends,
at the family home, were conducted by
her pastor, Rev. J. S. Williamson, on
Sunday P. M., 20th inst., and her mortal
remains laid to rest with the great com-
pany of loved ones in Forest Grove, the
sweet, pure spirit passing beyond to join
the "choir invisible," where there shall
be for her no sorrow nor pain, neither
any more tears.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

From the address of His Honor, Mayor
Haynes, Augusta, we clip the following
which has general bearing upon every
municipality in Maine.

"The main question that will confront
us, I think, will be in what manner and
to what uses we shall devote the revenues
of the city. You will observe that I place
the disposition of the revenues before the
question of the amount of them. I do
not think the criticisms of our citizens
have been directed generally to the
amounts they have been asked to pay in
the public treasury. It is the use and
the abuse of these funds that have excited
their just complaints.

It is the large sums expended each
year in producing only transitory and
ephemeral effects that excite indigna-
tion and revolt. I think our people
would cheerfully submit to even large
assessments if they were accompanied
with a reasonable assurance that there
would come a day, when necessary im-
provements would be finished and per-
manent.

I do not think we can longer postpone
some decisive action directed toward a
complete system of sewers and street im-
provements. There are open and par-
tially completed sewers and in many
parts of the city an entire absence of
them, producing an unsanitary condition,
threatening the safety and health of the
city."

The horseless carriage is the most an-
ticipated of Bar Harbor's expected
guests next summer. Here's hoping
better speed will be made than in the
race at the State Fair last September.

City News.

—The Klondikers are beginning to re-
turn. Mr. Frank Best, who started some
weeks ago, is back again, glad to be
among old friends.

—The outlook for business is good at
most of the shops in the city. At the
H. H. Harvey machine shop the outlook
for the season is remarkably good, 18
men being steadily employed.

—Congratulations are freely extended
Mr. Joseph E. Young over his appoint-
ment as member of the Board of Phar-
macy Commissioners. He will prove a
worthy successor to an efficient official.

—With an indebtedness of \$75,385.51,
to which may well be added \$25,240.82,
unpaid taxes from 1880 to 1892, Augusta
may well consider economy in municipal
affairs.

—Henry G. Staples Camp Sons of Vets-
erans have unanimously tendered the
services of the members to the Govern-
ment in any branch of service desired.
That the kind of young men who are
making the Augusta of to-day.

—There's a look of war in the highly
colored posters hanging about the city
calling for recruits for the army and
navy. Uncle Sam is determined to put
every department on a war basis as rap-
idly as possible.

—It begins to look as though among
the improvements on Water street, this
year, the widening of the street by mov-
ing back the Journal building, would be
of first importance. This with the build-
ing of the new Purinton block, just
south, will add greatly to the attractive-
ness of the street.

—One of our pleasant faced Augusta
ladies, 75 year old, Mrs. L. F. Jack-
son, joined the Klondike party from
Augusta and writes entertainingly of
her trip to Montana where she is, thor-
oughly enjoying everything. Mrs. Jack-
son's bright eyes miss nothing and she
has a happy faculty for making others
notice what they might otherwise miss.
We hope to give our readers a
glimpse, through her eyes, at Western
life.

—The following able city officers will fill
the chairs for 1898:

President of Board of Aldermen—E. E.
Holway.
City Clerk—L. A. Surdick.
Treasurer—James R. Townsend.
City Engineer—George H. Wall.
City Marshal—Henry F. Morse.
City Solicitor—Thomas Leitch, Jr.
City Physician—Dr. O. C. Davies.
City Engineer—W. E. Getchell.
Street Commissioners—Western District—Charles
Columbo; Eastern District—Charles
Stryker.
Auditor—Samuel W. Lane.
City Engineer, Fire Department—Charles
W. Ricker.
First Assistant Engineer—Elbridge Pedder.
Second Assistant Engineer—E. H. Gay.
Collector—James R. Townsend.
Superintendent School Committee—A. D.
Russell.
Second Member School Committee—M. S.
Holway.
Keeper of City Clocks—Guy O. Vickery.
Driver of City Team—Alexander McCaus-
land.
Bell Ringer—Baker Weston.
Janitor City Building—J. A. Jones.

—The prompt payment of claims is
sought to be recognized as evidence of good
faith and enterprise on the part of
our life insurance companies, but it is
not often that a claim is paid the same

week as the death occurs. Mr. E. H.
Langston, Kennebec county manager for
the Union Mutual Life Insurance Com-
pany, on Saturday, paid Mrs. Frederick
Cony the full insurance on the life of her
late husband.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the
Augusta City Hospital, Saturday, Miss
Minnie M. Morse, a trained nurse of wide
experience, was elected Matron. For
some time she has acceptably filled the
position at the Central Maine Hospital
at Lewiston. The hospital force will be
completed at once, and the building put
in readiness for occupancy at the earliest
possible moment. At the meeting of the
Directors, Saturday evening, the name of
Dr. W. Scott Hill was added to the sur-
gical staff.

—The ice left the river Mar. 18, the
earliest it has opened for navigation since
1878, when it cleared March 15. The
Journal publishes the report since 1785,
and from this it will be seen that the
earliest date since 1785 was in 1826 when
the ice went out New Year's day. Before
1878, during the time the record has been
kept, the ice went out only five times
earlier than it did this year, Jan. 1, 1826,
Mar. 11, 1780, Mar. 12, 1871, Mar. 15,
1800, Mar. 17, 1842. The whistle of the
steamer will soon be heard and the rush
for the islands will follow at once. Sum-
mer is almost here.

—While commending the inaugural
of Mayor Haynes the Farmer is obliged to
take exceptions to the criticism direct
and implied in the following sentences:
"A city's growth and prosperity de-
pends upon the increase of its popula-
tion, and to secure that it should be
made attractive. Unsafe hills, impass-
able roads, weed-growing gutters, dilap-
dated sidewalks, unsanitary surface
drainage, high taxation without result-
ing permanent benefits, and the dreary
hopelessness of a shiftless public policy
cannot but deter those who are seeking
homes and business opportunities."

Many causes in the past have conspired
to preserve our prestige. They will not
do in the future. We are falling be-
hind. The progressive spirit is waning
and we must act with energy and prompt-
ness if we would preserve the advanced
position we have always held among the
cities of the State.

The location of the streets of Aug-
usta, the tremendous wash of these
side hill streets, backed by the broad
surface of Winthrop hill pouring its vol-
ume down with every shower multiply
the difficulties, increase the expenses
and to some extent relieve officials, lab-
oring all the while to do much with small
appropriations. Our streets are not im-
passable, our hills not unsafe, Augusta
is being made attractive year by year,
in manifold ways and if ideal conditions do
not prevail they are steadily growing
better. We are not "falling behind" and
"the progressive spirit" is not waning in
the Capital city. Not a city in Maine of
like size has made more substantial ad-
vance than Augusta during the past six
years. There is no cause for "dreary
hopelessness" in Augusta.

—Why not introduce plowing matches
at our agricultural fairs, and give prizes
to the boys and young men? It will be
a novelty, an attraction and an educator.
Try it.

County News.

—After a brief contest, City Marshal
Geo. F. Church of Hallowell was re-elected
by a good majority.

—Memorial services in memory of the
two great champions of prohibition, Gen-
eral Dow and Miss Frances Elizabeth
Willard, were held in the Congregational
church, Waterville, Sunday afternoon.
There was a good audience and the entire
service was very impressive.

—J. L. Conway and Jack Lyons of
Philadelphia, and Samuel Pomplify of
Lewiston, have been in Waterville after
horses. They saw quite a number there
and at Fairfield. They will be about
here for a week or more, buying what
over suits their fancy.

—The house and all of Weston Gilman,
Mt. Vernon, were destroyed by fire Sun-
day. The long shed and barns were
saved by the strong wind blowing the
fire from them. It is a great loss to
the family. The house was built in 1820
and was a fine specimen of the style of
the whole community. Mr. Gilman is an
old soldier and pensioner.

—Chas. E. Sawtelle of Waterville, has
been elected principal of the high school
at Winthrop, to succeed Principal Her-
rick, resigned. Mr. Sawtelle was grad-
uated from Colby in '90 and since that
time has been assistant in the high school
at Brookline, Mass., and is now sub-
master in the high school at Dan-
forth.

—Kennebec teachers held one of their
best sessions at Waterville last Friday.
The leading speakers being Miss Helen M.
Dunbar of Waterville, Miss Alice M.
Doherty, Augusta, Miss Clara M. Bur-
leigh, Gardiner, Supt. E. F. Hitchings,
Waterville, President Butler, Colby Uni-
versity, Supt. W. W. Stetson and
Supt. Balliet of Springfield, Mass. The
election of officers concluded the after-
noon programme and resulted as follows:
Pres. A. L. Lane, Waterville; Vice-Pres-
ident, Weston Lewis, Augusta; Sec-
retary, Edith E. Peacock, Gardiner; Ex-
ecutive Committee, E. F. Hitchings, F. W.
Johnson, Miss Emma Clark, L. W. Rob-
bins, Geo. W. Sawyer.

—Gen. L. S. Bangs of Waterville, some
time ago sent out to the Grand Army
posts of Maine an invitation to join him
in the recruiting of a regiment of heavy
artillery for an emergency, should war
ensue as the outcome of the somewhat
strained conditions at present existing
between the United States and Spain.
Several posts responded to the General's
call and now he has sent a letter to the
newly born baby at South Vassalboro,
Friday. She admits the child as
hers, but claims that it was born dead.
An autopsy on the remains shows that
the child was killed by a pair of shears
or some other sharp instrument being
thrust into the throat in four different
places. The woman is lodged in the
county jail to await the action of the
grand jury, next month. A pair of
shears were found in the woman's pack,
with stains supposed to be blood on
them. Sympathy rather than condem-
nation goes out to the poor, ignorant,
friendless woman, in a strange land, not
wanted in any home.

HOW TO Save Fertilizer Money THIS YEAR.

First.—Use the manure that is made on the farm. Second.—For addition-
al plant food, buy fertilizers to supplement the manure, or alone after the
manure pile has been used up. Third.—Instead of applying a ton of ordi-
nary "phosphate" costing say \$30 to \$32 per ton, use half that quantity of the
STOCKBRIDGE DOUBLE-STRENGTH SPECIALS costing not
over \$20 on the farm. The half-ton of Stockbridge is richer than a whole
ton of phosphate, and by this practice at the ordinary rate of application

You will save on one acre, \$10 to \$12

You will save on five acres, 50. to 60

You will save on ten acres, 100 to 120

besides getting as much or more plant food per acre, with probably better
results, because the Stockbridge is made of the very best materials, and is
the most concentrated fertilizer sold, besides being special.

High grade goods cannot be made of low grade materials. Low grade
goods cannot be made of high grade materials without adding worthless
material.

The New York Experiment Station says: "Farmers should invariably
avoid purchasing low grade fertilizers unless they are sure the price is prop-
ortion



As Good as Gold
for it gives a glad
heart, and helps men
to work with a vim.

B-L

TOBACCO

made from best leaf,
have a flavor of their
own that other brands
can't match.

**That's why they
suit people.**

Best Breeds Bred for Prizes.
Barred Plymouth Rocks,
White Wyandottes,
Black Langshans,

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Black Minorcas.
If in doubt as to quality of my stock look up reports of the following shows: Eastern Maine State Fair, Bangor, 1897; International Exhibition, St. Louis, 1897; 53d annual exhibition of St. Croix Poultry and Pet Stock Assoc., Calais, Me., Feb. 10, 1, 1898.
I will give these birds for my own pleasure. I shall only have a limited number of eggs for sale.

Price, \$1 per setting; 6 sittings, \$5.
Deal with your neighbor and get 6 sittings. 1 extra egg free with every sitting. Booklet on how you saw this Ad. Orders booked now. Write to me for price list. Sent C. O. D. For reference, ask

quality of my stock I refer you to Dr. I. A. Welch who judged exhibition at St. John. Aitchison and stamp in making inquiries

ST. CROIX POLTRY YARDS,
F. A. PEARSON, Proprietor, Calais, Me.

38 Egg & Bolder \$1.50
SELF-REGULATING

GET THE BEST!
Send notes for Large Illustrated Catalogue full of Information to Poultry Raisers. Many Improvements. Don't purchase until you have investigated.

CEO. W. MURPHY & CO., Quincy, Ill.

CIRCULARS FREE.

SELF-REGULATING

38 Egg & Bolder \$1.50

SELF-REGULATING

GET THE BEST!

Send notes for Large Illustrated Catalogue full of Information to Poultry Raisers. Many Improvements. Don't purchase until you have investigated.

CEO. W. MURPHY & CO., Quincy, Ill.

SELF-LOCKING

Hand Potato Planters

RECORD.

EUREKA, 4 acres and 320 hills (10,080 hill) in 10 hrs.; 2,000 hills in 1 hr. 30 min.

PINGREE, 4 acrs (1,600 hill) in 1 hr. 30 hrs. and 45 min.; 2,100 hills in 1 hr. 10 min. 3 ft. apart each way.)

PINGREE \$1.00; Patent Sack, 60c. Send for booklet, "Potatoes—How to Plant Them." Greenville Planter Co., Greenville, Mich. 55191

Fuller's White Wyandottes.

Lays, Early Maturing. Profitable Laying Strain: The best for Poultry, the best for Eggs.

ALSO—

B. P. Rocks from very Choice Stock.

Lays 81 eggs. Mass. \$5.00 per 100.

JOHN H. FULLER, Augusta, Me

[illegible]

...of positions to be filled at the school term, caused by resignation last month. We had over 8,000 vacancies in the State. One hundred teachers in any part of the office. Over 90 per cent. of those who registered before the election secured positions.

Address All Applications to Pittsburg, Pa.
1747

GALVANIZED STEEL WATER TANKS
ALL SIZES AND STYLES
WE'LL PAY YOU TO WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS.
BENDLER MFG. CO STRYKER OHIO

THE IMPROVED
VICTOR Incubator
Having been perfected by self-regulating. The simple and reliable method used in the Victor, makes it the most perfect, efficient, free from all trouble, clean, sanitary, and economical. It is the best incubator ever made. Write for circulars FREE.
GEO. BARTON, CHICAGO, ILL.

Record Breaking Layers.
WHITE WONDERS,
Lays eggs safely packed, 100 days, 60 cents. A. J. Merrill, Auburn, Me.

offer Yet Made.

of the Maine Farmer.

FOR YOU

United States

Map and THE MAINE

for \$2.00 in advance.

WITHOUT IT.

ST ONE-SHEET MAP PUBLISHES ANYWHERE



McNALLY & CO., the famous

control of their magnificent

WALL MAP OF

es and World

ITION.

es in Size. Eleven Beautiful Colors.

yers, Doctors, Grange

will want this map.

ALASKA COMPLETE.

READY TO HANG.

k of the Century

By Josiah Allen's Wife.

ations from the very funny book

in expensive binding for \$2.50 each

with a special premium edition,

the \$2.50 edition, and over fifty comic

above. Samantha's gossip about the

and their tribulations in raising

century house makes you laugh till

one, and vividly endorsed by Bishop

it. It drives away the blues. It is

family. We pay the postage and

order or money refunded. In order

owing liberal clubbing offer:

one year, in advance, and

brethren," post paid, for only

Commissioners' Notice.

Feb. 28, A. D. 1898

We, the undersigned, having been

appointed by the Honorable G. T. Stevens,

Judge of Probate within and for said County,

Commissioners to receive and decide upon

the claims of the creditors of the

estate of the late of Oliver

Freest, late of Monmouth, give public

notice, agreeably to the order of the

said Judge of Probate, that six months

from and after Feb. 28, 1898, have been

allowed to said creditors to present and

prove their claims, and that we will attend to

the duties assigned us as Post Office building,

April 4, A. D. 1898, and Tuesday, April twelfth,



As Good as Gold

for it gives a glad

heart, and helps men

to work with a vim.

TOBACCO

made from best leaf,

have a flavor of their

own that other brands

can't match.

That's why they

suit people.

Best Breeds Bred For Prizes.

Barred Plymouth Rocks,

White Wyandottes,

Black Langshans,

Black Minorcas.

If in doubt as to quality of

my stock look up reports of

the following shows: East-

ern Maine State Fair, Bang-

or, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 1898. As I am only

selling stock for my own birds, I can

only have a limited number of eggs

for sale.

Price, \$1 per sitting; 6 sittings, \$5.

Extra extra free with every sitting

when you saw this Ad. Orders

sent to Geo. H. Clarke, Secy., No. 10

South Street, Portland, Me. For reference

to quality of my stock I refer you to Dr. Twichell

who is selling in making inquiries

to ST. CROIX POULTRY YARDS,

Calais, Me.

ST. CROIX POULTRY YARDS,

Calais, Me.

SELF-LOCKING

Hand Potato Planters

RECORD.

EUREKA, 4 acres

and 320 hills (19-

800 hills) in 12 days.

2,500 hills in 1 hr.

PINEAPPLE, 4 acres

(19,000 hills) in 9

hrs. and 48 min.; 2

100 hills in 1 hr.

Hills 3 ft. apart

each way.

EUREKA, \$1.25;

PINEAPPLE \$1.00; Patent Sack, 60c. Send

Horse.

Don't depend on cold iron in the form of

shoes or to weights to give pleasing ac-

tion. Make it natural by early training.

The dumb jockey of twenty-five years ago

has well nigh disappeared from the

burly and with it have gone fold of

knee and beauty of carriage.

Mr. Wilber Staples, Stockton Springs,

is training a fine Blue Wilkes colt and

expects her to make a record in a few

years.

With horses as with men, impressions

are received only in the formative period

of their lives in colthood. If you want

to get style commence early to develop

style, to educate for style.

The stake races not to be over-

looked are those opened by the Maine

State Agricultural Society. One cent

will bring you in touch with Sec. Clarke.

See the announcement in our advertising

columns.

It may be well to examine the rules of

the two trotting associations this year

before joining, as they seem to be drift-

ing apart rather than coming together in

their requirements. The National is

getting arbitrary.

It doesn't pay to develop 2:30 trotters

for their speed. They are becoming al-

together too common. Extreme speed

alone pays. Give more attention to

round, trappy, stylish action and get the

dollars in that way.

It goes without saying that the horse

which trots naturally, in whom the gait

is inherited and not acquired, is the best

sort of a trotting sire. A fast walker

and free, stylish driver will always be

wanted. Seek for these in the stallions

to be used and use no other.

Our export trade in horses grows

space. February's shipments broke the

record. From the Chicago market alone

during that month were sent abroad

2,934 horses, while shipments direct from

New York market for export during the

two opening months of the year reached

a total of 5,434 head.

Charles Eaton of Forest, has traded

his mare, Alice B., 2:30, formerly owned

by H. F. Beck, Calais, to Mr. A. N. New-

bert, Rockland, for a black gelding by

Nelson Wilkes, with a record of 2:22 1/2.

Mr. Eaton gets a good one by this ex-

change, and our friend Newbert should

have a flyer to satisfy his desires.

Messrs. C. Burrill and L. N. Bearce of

Caribou sold the past week five good

horses in and about Waterville and Fair-

field. Included in the lot was Fred

Forbes's fine driver which brought a good

price. Messrs. Burrill and Bearce

brought with them five horses, of which

number three are speedy. The fastest

in the lot is "Westbrook," a gray geld-

ing with a record of 2:22.

While good horses are in demand,

scrub horse stock, such as is of inferior

size, low headed or lacks stylish action,

and with speed enough to win on the

track or brush fast on the road, will con-

tinue to be a drug in the market, and

the more of that class a breeder raises

FREE

By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors,

any faded shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving val-

uable information and card showing samples of colors free; also

folded sheet of house paint in different designs or various styles or

combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

When a trotting horse trainer wants to

increase a horse's action he adds a little

more weight to the horse's front feet,

and generally puts it in the toe of the

shoe or puts on toe weights; but when a

coach horse trainer wants to increase a

horse's action he adds the neces-

sary weight to the heel of the shoe.

Both methods are right, for the reason

that trotting action and coach-horse ac-

tion differ materially. Toe weights and

toe-weight shoes lengthen the stride and

increase the action, and heavy-heeled

shoes shorten the stride and increase the

action. A big, high, slashing gait, such

as the average trotter shows in the pas-

ture, when he is frightened by an un-

usual noise or sight, is not the kind of ac-

tion that is desirable in a carriage or coach

horse, and a horse that goes that way in

harness has to be made over by months

of schooling in the sand, and sometimes

even that treatment fails. A few days

ago I saw a green, trotting-bred coach

horse taking his exercise on the end of a

halter strap, down at the stock yards,

and while his action at both ends was

extreme, it was "trotting action," and

his trainer remarked that it would take

three months' training to overcome it

and make him do the "hackney act." A

coach horse receives his preliminary ed-

ucation in a paddock where the sand is

six or eight inches deep. His harness

consists of a bridle and a dumb jockey,

and with his head strapped to the latter

he is turned loose in the sand, where the

ring master, with his whip, does the

rest. As a general thing, a horse's ac-

tion can be increased 25 per cent. by

"bitting" him until his mouth and neck

become supple and cause him to yield to

every pressure of the bit, and oftentimes

a driver who understands how to make

"an actor" do twice as much as a novice

can. Some of the best show horses we

have had in recent years were schooled

in the sand in tips and then shod with

heavy-heeled shoes just before entering

the ring. At the same time, the aim of

the breeder should be to secure those

combining what is wanted in largest de-

gree in their natural action.

A CURE FOR HEAVES IN HORSES.

CLARENCE MUIR, Thomson, Ky., writes

as follows to the *Westchester Sun*: The

disease known as heaves in horses is gen-

erally regarded as an incurable one, and

the veterinary fraternity widely disagree

as to the real location of the trouble.

While in conversation recently with Geo.

N. Battaille, the noted trainer and hand-

ler of saddle horses, in regard to a well-

known sire which is now suffering with

that malady, Mr. Battaille said: "I can

cure him in three weeks. When I

bought Blue Jeans from Mr. Woodford,

he was affected with a case of heaves

that had baffled the skill of veterinarians.

In one month after he reached my stable

he was entirely relieved and has never

had a return of the trouble. I have

cured many others just as bad as he was.

My remedy is very simple," continued

Mr. Battaille; "it is just this: Put the

horse on grain food; allow him no hay

or grass or any food that will bulk in his

stomach; keep him free from dust and

in a quiet place. Every morning pull

his tongue out and with a paddle put

on the back of the tongue a free applica-

tion of pure mountain pine tar, when in

a few days he will begin to cough up

great quantities of effete matter from

WE believe that Pure White Lead,

made by the "old Dutch pro-

cess," and Pure Linseed Oil,


make the best paint; and all we ask is

that makers and sellers shall brand and sell

their mixtures for what they are, rather than

Married.

Married.



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING
Vol. LXVI.

Maine Farmer.	cents
	August
	tracto

of Cards and Our Book, mailed free,
CASH SAVING WILL SURPRISE YOU.
100 South Street, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

What Relation Does the Pomona Bear
the Subordinate Grange.

The leading jobbers report a fair trade, and they do not seem disposed to make any change in prices. They may have to

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

E. W. Whitehouse,
Attorney at Law, Broker and Dealer in Real Estate
170 Water St., Annapolis, Md.

given to him as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

Mar. 14, 1898. 21 IRA J. ROBBINS.

supply for the ensuing six months in the Elgin (Ill.) district, at the prices following: April, 85 cents per 100 lbs.; May, 70

carry, if we
mous load
has never a
of disease,
that we sha